

System	Contributions	Benefits	Early Retirement	Actuarial Methods/Processes	Study Commission	Notes
Retirement Systems of Alabama				Increase statutory max amortization period from 20 years to 30		
Arizona SRS	Employee and employer contributions are matched and adjusted annually based on actuarial results; they rose on 7/1/10 from 9.0% to 9.6%; this includes the retiree health insurance benefit.	 For new hires: Change from Rule of 80 to Rule of 85 Change FAS from high 3 years to high 5 Eliminate access to ER contributions for terminating participants Also, Made service purchases costneutral Decreased interest rate paid on refunds Requiring ERs to pay ASRS for early retirement incentives Rescinded modified DROP Program 	Early retirement provisions revised commensurate with change in normal retirement eligibility			
California PERF	State employee contributions, which for most workers are set in labor contracts, are rising by 2% to 5% of pay for most employees, depending on bargaining unit and employee classification.	 For new hires: Increased final average salary period from one year to three For general state employees, higher normal retirement age, from 55 to 60 For state public safety employees, lower retirement multiplier, from 3.0% to 2.5% or 2.5% to 2.0%; and higher retirement age, from 50 to 55, depending on employee classification 				PERF is an agent plan with many state and local employers. The changes shown here affect state employees; other employers have also made changes to benefits, contributions, or both.



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Colorado PERA	Employee and employer contribution rates will rise incrementally for several years.	 Lower auto-COLA for existing retirees, to lesser of CPI-W or 2.0% Require future retirees to be retired for 1 year before receiving a COLA 5-year service credit required on 50% employer match on contribution refunds, effective 1/1/11 	Increased actuarial reduction for early retirement		Proposed changes were preceded by a statewide listening tour	A group of retirees has filed suit opposing the COLA reduction; bill also includes an anti-spiking provision.
Illinois statewide plans (except judges and legislators)		 For new hires as of 1/1/11: Normal retirement age increases to 67, from 60 Minimum retirement age set at 62 FAS basis is now highest 8 of last 10 years, up from final 4 Limits pension benefit to 75% of FAS or \$106,800, indexed to the lesser of 3% or half of CPI COLAs will be lesser of 3% or half of CPI, non-compounded, from current auto 3% compounded COLAS begin at age 67 	Early retirement provisions revised commensurate with change in normal retirement eligibility			Suspends pension benefits for those who return-to-work for another public employer in the state.
Iowa PERS	Contribution rates will rise incrementally, from 4.7% to 5.3% for EEs and 7.25% to 8.15% for ERs. Thereafter, the board has authority to adjust the total rate by up to 1%.	 Vesting period for those not vested (currently 4 years) on 7/1/12 will increase to 7 years. Increased FAS period from 3 years to 5 	Increased actuarial reduction for early retirement			



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Kentucky TRS		 For new hires after 6/30/08: Increased normal retirement eligibility from 55/5 to 55/10; retained 60/27 Established graduated retirement factor schedule that is lower for those who accrue less than 30 years of service, beginning with 1.7% for 10 years and less 	Increased actuarial reduction for early retirement			
Michigan Public School ERS		New school system hires will have a hybrid plan instead of the current DB plan				Reform bill includes an early retirement incentive, creating a window during which retiring school EEs will receive a bump in retirement benefit and payments toward a retiree health care benefit.
Minnesota PERA	Employer contribution rates will rise from 7.0% to 7.25% and employee contributions will rise from 6.0% to 6.25%, on 1/1/11.	 Reduction in COLA for existing retirees from 2.5% to 1.0%, until funding ratio=90% Reduction in interest paid on inactive and terminating accounts. Increase in vesting period, from 3 years to 5 			Directors of the 3 statewide systems were directed to conduct study of cost, benefits, and feasibility of DB, DC, and other plans, and report back by 6/11.	A lawsuit has been filed against the COLA reduction.



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Minnesota SRS		 Reduction in COLA for existing retirees from 2.5% to 2.0%, until funding ratio=90% Reduction in interest paid on inactive and terminating accounts. Increase in vesting period, from 3 years to 5 		Extended amortization period from 2020 to 2040.	Directors of the 3 statewide systems were directed to conduct study of cost, benefits, and feasibility of DB, DC, and other plans, and report back by 6/11.	A lawsuit has been filed against the COLA reduction.
Minnesota Teachers	Employer and employee contributions will rise by 0.5% each year, from 5.5% each to 7.5%, phased over 4 years. After the phase-in, the TRA board has authority to adjust future rates (within limits) should the system have a contribution deficiency or sufficiency.	 For existing retirees, 2-yr suspension of COLA followed by permanent reduction in COLA from 2.5% to 2.0%, until funding ratio=90% Reduction in interest paid on inactive and terminating accounts. 			Directors of the 3 statewide systems were directed to conduct study of cost, benefits, and feasibility of DB, DC, and other plans, and report back by 6/11.	A lawsuit has been filed against the COLA reduction.
Mississippi PERS	Raised contribution rates for all employees by 1.75%.	 For new hires after 7/1/11: Retirement eligibility will be based on 30 years, up from 25 Effective 7/1/11, ERs will be required to pay contributions on any re-employed retiree, and a 90-day break in service will be required (up from 45, with an emergency provision). Effective 7/1/10, local elected officials who retire and continue in office must meet the minimum in-service 			An ad hoc committee of the MS PERS board has been established to look at the overall sustainability of PERS and its benefits, with the following objectives: • What is a career in public service? • How much should the benefit be following that career?	Statute requires increase in EE rate to be accompanied by commensurate benefit increase; because approved benefit improvement was minor, a legal challenge is likely



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		distribution age as prescribed by the IRS. Additionally, the ER must pay the ER contributions on the salary in effect for the position at retirement.			♦ What is an appropriate amount for the EE and ER to pay to fund that benefit? It is expected that the PERS will develop a legislative packet for 2011 based on the outcome of this committee.	
Missouri State ERS	New hires as of 1/1/11 will be required to contribute 4% of pay; plan currently is noncontributory.	 For new hires as of 1/1/11: 10-year vesting (from 5) Normal retirement at age 67 or Rule of 90 at age 55 (from 62 or Rule of 80 at any age) 	For new hires as of 1/1/11: • Age 62 with 10 yrs of service (from 57/5)			
Nevada PERS		For new hires as of 1/1/10: New minimum retirement age Lower multiplier Anti-spiking provision	Increased actuarial reduction for early retirement			Changes were made in '09 and reflected a consensus among affected groups. Changes apply to all participants.
New Jersey Division of Pension and Benefits	Requires, for the first time, contributions of 1.5% from current participants for retiree health care benefits	 For new hires: Reduces retirement factor for general EEs and teachers from 1.82 to 1.67 Increases FAS period for general EEs and teachers from 3 years to 5, and for public safety workers from 1 year to 3 Limits use of sick leave payouts for pension benefits 				



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		and limits access to DB plan for part-time workers.				
New Mexico Educational Retirement Board	For EEs earning \$20k and more, increased EE contribution rate by 1.5% and reduced ER rate by same amount.	For new hires after 6/30/09: Increased normal retirement eligibility from any age w/25 years of service to any/30, from Rule of 75 to Rule of 80, and 65/5 to 67/5				
New Mexico PERA	Increased EE contribution rate by 1.5% and reduced ER rate by same amount.	For new hires after 6/30/10: Increased normal retirement eligibility from any age w/25 years of service to any/30. Retained retirement eligibility of Rule of 80 and 67/5			An interim legislative task force is reviewing all retirement-plan benefit structures and will make recommendations to the legislature. PERA anticipates that changes to the retirement-plan provisions will be introduced in the 2011 legislative session.	
New York State & Local RS	Most new hires must now make contributions of 3% their entire career, instead of only first 10 yrs	For new hires as of 1/1/10: 10-year vesting, from 5 Limit on use of OT in benefit calculation	Increased actuarial reduction for early retirement			
New York State TRS	New hires must now make contributions of 3.5% their entire career, instead of only first 10 years.	 For new hires as of 1/1/10: 10-year vesting, from 5 Full retirement factor of 2.0% after 25 years of service, up from 20 Normal retirement at age 57 with 30 years of service, up from age 55 Limit on use of OT in benefit 	Increased actuarial reduction for early retirement			



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		calculation				
North Carolina RS					Blue ribbon study commission is taking a bottom-up look at retirement benefits; results scheduled for November	NCRS benefits and costs are modest already
Rhode Island		Reduced benefits for state EEs, teachers and judges not eligible to retire on or before 9/30/09, by increasing retirement age to 62 with a methodology that proportionally changes age requirement based on years of service, so the closer one is to retirement, the less the impact. Also, increased FAS period from 3 years to 5 and reduced COLA to lesser of CPI or 3.0%.				A group of public employee unions has filed suit against the benefit reductions.
South Dakota RS		 New COLA format, affecting existing retirees, based on plan funding level Eliminate first-year pro-rated COLAs Reduce refunds of ER contributions 				New limits on return-to-work
Texas ERS		For new hires, retirement eligibility increases to age 65 with 10 years of service, from 60/5				Changes made in '09 and are similar to those made in '07 for the TRS of Texas
Utah RS	Plan currently is non- contributory. New hybrid plan is projected to cost 7.5%. ERs will fund first	New hires as of 1/1/11 will have their choice of DC or hybrid, and employers will fund the first 10% of either.			State will be studying projected costs of approved changes and may make additional	



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	10% of the hybrid or the DC plan. Difference between the cost of the hybrid and 10% is deposited into EEs' DC account. If the cost of the hybrid exceeds 10%, EEs will pay the difference.				changes	
Vermont TRS	Raises contributions for current employees from 3.54% to 5.0%.	For current teachers 5 years or more from normal retirement eligibility: • raises normal retirement to 65 or Rule of 90, from 62 or any/30 • increases max benefit to 60% of FAS, from 50% • increases multiplier for those w/20 years of service, to 2.0 from 1.67	Increases penalties for early retirement			Also increases limits on maximum permissible benefit and includes antispiking provision.
Virginia RS	New hires as of 7/1/10 will be required to make contributions, of 5%	 For new hires as of 7/1/10: Normal retirement age tied to Social Security retirement age, from 65 Lower auto-COLA FAS of 5 years, up from 3 	Early retirement provisions revised commensurate with change in normal retirement eligibility			Will continue as non-contributory for existing employees